

Boards of Health and Legal Authority for Public Health

Key concepts and topics

- Legal authority of state and local public health agencies and the state and local Boards of Health
- Membership of state and local Boards of Health
- Powers and duties of Local Health Officers and the Secretary of Health
- The legislative process and specific roles within that process
- State agency rulemaking process
- Key roles and relationships

Public Health Authority and Responsibility

In Washington State, responsibility for public health protection is shared among the State Board of Health, the Washington State Department of Health, and the local government public health agencies (local health jurisdictions, or LHJs) covering the state's 39 counties.

- The **State Board of Health** provides a citizen forum for the development of public health policy in Washington State. It is responsible for outlining the state's priority health goals and recommended strategies for use in preparing budgets and requesting legislation. The Board also exercises regulatory authority in a variety of public health areas.
- The **State Department of Health** (DOH) is responsible for the preservation of public health, monitoring health care costs, maintaining minimal standards for quality in health care delivery, and the general oversight and planning for all the state's public health activities. According to state law, DOH can make rules, collect fees, assess fines, and issue subpoenas and bring legal actions to enforce laws and protect public health.
- The **Local Board of Health** has supervision over all matters pertaining to the preservation of life and the health of people within its jurisdiction. Responsibility for governance of local public health boards is placed solely with counties or groups of counties that may form health districts. (Municipal Research Service Center)

Legal Authority for Public Health

The legal authority for public health agencies and public health activities is established through state laws, and state and local rules and regulations as follows:

- The **Washington State Constitution** provides the plan for the operation of Washington State government, describing the three branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial) and defining the rights of the people.
- The **Washington State Legislature** has the primary legislative authority for public health, developing **statute or laws**, which are compiled in the Revised Code of Washington (RCWs). Usually RCWs provide general intent, assigning detail to a department of state government or another governmental body.
 - The **Revised Code of Washington (RCW)** is the compilation of all permanent laws now in force. It is a collection of Session Laws (enacted by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, or enacted via the initiative process), arranged by topic, with amendments added and repealed laws removed.
- A **department (agency)** of the executive branch of state government (e.g. Health, Agriculture, Ecology) is granted authority by the Legislature through the RCW to develop agency **rules and regulations**. Like legislation and the Constitution, regulations are a source of primary law in Washington State.
 - **The Washington Administrative Code (WAC)** codifies the regulations and arranges them by subject or agency.
- The Constitution established the **Washington State Board of Health (SBOH)** with authority to develop and adopt rules, regulations, standards and guidelines that protect public health and govern the operations of public health programs.
- A **local board of health** is granted authority by the Legislature through the RCW to develop **local rules and regulations** and to develop fees for service to carry out those rules. The local Boards of Health function separately from the SBOH and will often supplement SBOH rules to address local problems. Local Board of Health rules cannot be less stringent than SBOH rule.
- A **city or county** is granted authority by the Legislature through the RCW to develop **local ordinances**. Cities often have local ordinances governing garbage handling, keeping of livestock, development of wells within the city limits and noise control, which they may request the local health jurisdiction to enforce.

Enabling Legislation for Public Health

State law defines public health authority and responsibility at both the state and local levels. At the state level, the Department of Health (DOH), and the State Board of Health are given specific powers and duties intended to protect public health. At the local level, the powers and duties for public health protection are granted to local Boards of Health. The membership of these Boards is also defined in state law.

The table below lists the specific RCWs that provide legal authority and define membership for the State and Local Boards of Health. The full text of these laws can be accessed online at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/wsladm/rcw.htm>

Enabling Legislation for Public Health

RCW Chapter	Topic	Purpose
43.20	State Board of Health	Membership, authority and responsibilities
43.20.050	Powers and duties of State Board of Health	Authority to develop rules for prevention and control of infectious disease, drinking water, environmental conditions including food service, schools, camps and spas
70.05.060	Powers and duties of Local Board of Health	
70.05.060(3)		Authority for local board of health to adopt rules
70.05.060(5)		Authority for local board of health to declare emergency
70.05.060(7)		Authority of local board of health to establish fees
	Local Board of Health Membership,	
70.05.030		Membership of local board of health for counties without home rule charter
70.05.035		Membership of local board of health for counties with home rule charter
70.46.020		Membership of local board of health for districts of two or more counties
70.46.031		Membership of local board of health for districts of one county

Membership, Powers and Duties of State and Local Boards of Health

The powers, duties and membership of the SBOH are specified in Chapter 43.20 RCW. The powers and duties of Local Boards of Health are specified in Chapter 70.05.060 RCW. Membership of local Boards of Health is specified both in Chapter 70.05 RCW and Chapter 70.46 RCW, depending on the governance structure of the LHJ. These state laws:

1. Define membership of State and Local Boards of Health

For the **State Board of Health**, membership includes the Secretary of Health (or designee), and nine other members meeting specific requirements and appointed by the Governor. Only two of these must be elected officials:

- One elected county official who is a member of a local Board of Health
- One elected city official who is a member of local Board of Health

The remainder of Board membership is to include:

- Four people experienced in matters of health and sanitation
- Two people representing consumers of health care, and
- A local Health Officer

- **Local Boards of Health** are comprised primarily of elected officials of local government and do not require appointment by the Governor. Board membership depends on the governance structure of the LHJ. (Information about LHJ governance is in the “Local Health Jurisdiction” section of this Orientation.)
 - The Board of County Commissioners constitutes the Board of Health in counties without a home rule charter, unless the county is part of a health district, or is a combined city-county health department
 - In single county health districts, city-county health departments, and counties with home rule charter, state law provides for the county legislative authority to establish board membership, with certain requirements
 - For multi-county health districts RCW 70.46.020 stipulates the size of the board, and requires it to include two county commissioners of each county within the district
 - Community citizens may serve as board members, so long as persons other than the elected officials do not constitute a majority” (Often referred to as an “expanded Board of Health”)
2. **Define the regulatory authority** of both boards.
- The **State** Board of Health is granted:
 - Extensive authority to **adopt rules** it deems necessary for public health protection
 - Specific authority to **adopt rules** in certain areas, including
 - Safe and reliable drinking water
 - Prevention, control, and abatement of health hazards and nuisances related to the disposal of wastes
 - Environmental conditions that threaten public health
 - Prevention and control of infectious and noninfectious disease
 - Health data, including vital statistics
 - Certain practices among health care providers, health facilities, schools, day care centers and some businesses, such as restaurants and hotels
 - **Local** Boards of Health are granted authority to **enact** “local rules and regulations necessary to preserve, promote and improve the public health “
3. **Specify enforcement** of public health laws, rules, and regulations
- **State Board of Health rules and regulations** must be enforced through the Local Board of Health, and “health authorities and officials, officers of state institutions, police officers, sheriffs, constables, and all other officers and employees of the state, or any county, city, or township thereof”
 - **Local Boards of Health** enforce, through local Health Officer or administrative officer:
 - Public health statutes of the State
 - Rules promulgated by State Board of Health and Secretary of Health, and
 - Local rules and regulations
4. Grant the **State Board of Health authority to delegate** rule-making authority to the Secretary of Health
- Delegation authority is not addressed for Local Boards of Health

5. **Define roles** for both Boards

- **Define a policy development role for the State Board of Health**, along with specific policy development activities. The Board is granted authority and/or given responsibility to
 - Provide a forum for development of public health policy in Washington;
 - Gather citizen input on public health issues; public hearings
 - Advise the secretary on health policy issues pertaining to the department of health and the state
 - Prepare the state public health report that outlines the health priorities of the ensuing biennium (every 2 years, in coordination w/state biennial budget development)
- For local Boards, the policy development role is implied. **Local Boards of Health are given broad authority** for “supervision over all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people within its jurisdiction”.

Powers and Duties of the Secretary of Health and Local Health Officers

At the State level, state law gives the Secretary of Health the power and duty to enforce public health laws and rules and take actions necessary to protect public health. At the local level, these powers and duties come through the local Board of Health to the Local Health Officer.

Secretary of Health

- Under RCW 43.70.130, the Secretary of Health is given broad authority to “exercise all the powers and perform all the duties prescribed by law with respect to public health and vital statistics; enforce all laws for the protection of the public health and the improvement of sanitary conditions in the state, and all rules, regulations, and orders of the state board of health. (Other specific authorities are outlined in the same RCW.)
- The Secretary is also given authority in some cases over local matters. These include authority to act on local public health issues when local Boards of Health or Local Health Officers, under certain circumstances, cannot or will not act. According to the RCW, the Secretary of Health shall:
 - “Enforce the public health laws of the state and the rules and regulations promulgated by the department or the board of health in local matters, when in its opinion an emergency exists and the local board of health has failed to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency, or is unable for reasons beyond its control to act, or when no local board has been established”
 - “Have the same authority as local health officers, except that the secretary shall not exercise such authority unless the local health officer fails or is unable to do so, or when in an emergency the safety of the public health demands it, or by agreement with the local health officer or local board of health”

Local Health Officer

- Under RCW 70.50.070, the Local Health Officer is granted authority to “enforce the public health statutes of the state, rules of the state board of health and the secretary of health, and all local health rules, regulations and ordinances within his or her jurisdiction including imposition of penalties authorized under RCW

70.119A.030, the confidentiality provisions in RCW 70.24.105 and rules adopted to implement those provisions, and filing of actions authorized by RCW 43.70.190”

- The Local Health Officer is also authorized and required to
 - Take actions necessary to maintain health and sanitation supervision over the territory within his or her jurisdiction
 - Control and prevent the spread of any dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases that may occur within his or her jurisdiction
 - Inform the public as to the causes, nature, and prevention of disease and disability and the preservation, promotion and improvement of health within his or her jurisdiction
 - Prevent, control or abate nuisances which are detrimental to the public health
 - Attend all conferences called by the secretary of health or his or her authorized representative;

Summary of Legislative Authority for Work of Local Health Jurisdictions

State statute defines the authority of local Boards of Health and local public health agencies (LHJs). These laws are found in the RCWs. Executive branch agencies or bodies, such as the State Board of Health, DOH, Department of Ecology, etc. develop and adopt rules and regulations to carry out the intent of the laws. The related rules for carrying out these laws are found in specific Washington Administrative Codes, or WACs.

The RCWs are organized by title, chapter, and section. For example, RCW 43.20.050 would be in Title 43, Chapter 20, and Section 050. The majority of laws governing public health are found in:

- Title 43, State Government, Executive
 - Chapter 43.20, State Board of Health
 - Chapter 43.70, Department of Health
- Title 70, Public Health and Safety
- Title 18, Business and Professions
- Title 19, Business Regulations

WACs are organized using the same structure as RCWs: title, chapter, and section. Most of the rules and regulations adopted by state agencies and entities related to public health are found in:

- Title 246, Department of Health
- Title 173, Department of Ecology

(Note: The statutory authority for specific WACs is referenced at the end of each section of the published WAC, including the online version)

The table below summarizes many of the laws, and the related rules and regulations that authorize and direct the work carried out by LHJs.

RCW	WAC	Title	Purpose
70.05		Local Health Jurisdictions	
70.05.040		Local Boards of Health – Administrative Officer	Authority to appoint Administrative Officer
70.05.070			Authority of local health officer
70.05.070			Authority for local health officer to declare an emergency

RCW	WAC	Title	Purpose
70.08		City-County Health Departments	Authority to form Combined City-County Health Departments
70.46		Health Districts	Authority to establish Multi-County Health Districts
Program Specific			
43.20.050	246-100	Communicable And Certain Other Diseases	Establishes a list of reportable conditions as well as timelines and procedures for follow-up
43.20 70.05	246-100-040		Establishes conditions and principles for isolation or quarantine
43.20 70.05	246-100-050		Establishes conditions for access to isolation or quarantine premises
43.20 70.24	246-100-070		Provides for enforcement of health officer orders
43.20 70.24	246-100-072	HIV/AIDS Prevention, Control	Establishes rules for notification of partners at risk of HIV infection
43.20 70.24	246-100-207		Establishes standards for HIV testing and reporting
43.20 70.24	246-100-208/9		Establishes counseling standards for HIV/AIDS
43.20 28A	246-100-166	Immunizations	Establishes requirements and standards for immunization of child care and school children against certain vaccine preventable diseases
70.28	246-170	Control of Tuberculosis	Establishes authority and responsibility for local health officer and local health departments for prevention, treatment and control of tuberculosis
43.20	246-100-211		Establishes authority and responsibility for LHJs to maintain a TB program and specifies components of that program; requires reporting of TB to the LHJ.
70.24		Control and Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Establishes authority and responsibility for local health officer and local health departments for prevention, treatment and control of sexually transmitted diseases
	246-100-206	Special Diseases-Sexually Transmitted Diseases	
70.58.020		Vital Statistics	Provides for recording of birth and death certificates and establishes duties of local registrar
43.20.050	246-203	General Sanitation	Establishes rules for burial of dead animals and other sanitation concerns
43.20.050	246-215	Food Service	Establishes inspection frequency and performance standards for food service establishments
43.20.050	246-272	On-Site Sewage Systems	Establishes statewide rules for managing on-site sewage
43.20.050	246-280	Recreational Shellfish Beaches	Establishes standards for evaluating water quality at recreational shellfish harvesting beaches
43.20.050	246-290	Public Water Supplies	Requirements for persons operating a

RCW	WAC	Title	Purpose
			public water supply
43.20.050	246-291	Group B Public Water Systems	Requirements for persons operating small public water systems
43.20.050	246-366	Primary And Secondary Schools	Requirements for environmental conditions in schools and playgrounds
43.21A.080 91.11.090	173-312	Coordinated Prevention Grant	Provides guidance and funding to local health for enforcing solid waste regulations
64.44	246-205	Decontamination of Illegal Drug Sites	Requires local health agency to post warnings and supervise clean-up of contaminated properties
70.54.010		Polluting Water Supply	Authority to act when well, spring, stream, river or lake used for drinking water source is being polluted
70.54.020		Furnishing Impure Water	Authority to act when landlord is furnishing impure water
70.90.120 43.20.050	246-260	Water Recreation Facilities	Establishes authority for permitting water recreation facilities
70.90.120	246-262	Recreational Water Contact Facilities	Authority to protect the health, safety and welfare of users of recreational water contact facilities
69.06	246.217	Food Workers Cards	Authority for the state board of health to establish standards for the issuance of food worker cards.
70.93		Waste Reduction, Recycling And Model Litter Control Act	
		Hazardous Waste	Establishes authority for permitting/handling hazardous waste.
78.12		Abandoned shafts	Requires shafts and excavations to be fenced
70-95	173.304	Minimum functional standards for solid waste handling.	Sets minimum functional performance standards for the proper handling of all solid waste
70.95	173.350	Solid waste handling standards.	Sets minimum functional performance standards for the proper handling of all solid waste
70.95	173.351	Criteria for municipal solid waste landfills	Establishes minimum statewide standards for all municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) units under the authority of chapter 70.95 RCW
70.105		Hazardous Waste	Establishes authority for permitting/handling solid waste
19.27.097		Growth Management Act	Requirement for proof of potable water before building permit can be authorized
18.104	176.160	Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells	Requirements for persons constructing or abandoning a well
43.20.050	246.376	Camps	Requirements for environmental conditions in youth camps
43.20.050	246.374	Outdoor Music Festivals	Establishes rules and regulations for the minimum sanitation requirements for outdoor music festivals

Public Health Authority and Public Health Emergencies

Local health officers and boards of health have broad legal authority to protect the life and health of the people within their jurisdictions. This authority is combined with other local emergency response authority and state authority to respond to public health emergencies.

Legal authority for the local Health Officer:

- Required to institute disease prevention and infection control measures (WAC 246-100-036)
- Authorized to carry out necessary steps to prevent disease and control infection (WAC 246-101-505)
- Authorized to enforce the public health statutes of the state and all local health rules, regulations and ordinances (RCW 70.05.070)

Legal authority for local Board of Health:

- Directed to take actions to preserve life and health of people within their jurisdiction (RCW 70.05.060)

Public Health Laws and Rule-Making Processes

Overview of the Legislative Process

The State Legislature creates public health laws. The Washington State Legislature is made up of two houses (or chambers), the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate and House of Representatives meet in session each year to create new laws, change existing laws, and enact budgets for the State.

The **legislative cycle** is two years long. Within that two-year cycle, there are two kinds of legislative sessions: regular sessions and extraordinary, or special, sessions.

- Regular sessions are mandated by the State Constitution and begin the second Monday in January each year. In the odd-numbered year, for example, 2001, the regular session is 105 days; in the even-numbered year, for example, 2002, it is 60 days.
- Extraordinary sessions are called by the Governor to address specific issues, usually the budget. There can be any number of extraordinary sessions within the two-year cycle, and they can last no more than 30 days.

The members of the House and Senate offer legislation, or bills, for consideration. The ideas for bills come from a number of places: something has happened in the last year that inspires new legislation, a member wishes to address an issue that is specific to his or her district, the Legislature decides to tackle a major issue (such as regulatory reform), changes in technology dictate a change in the State's laws, etc.

Once a member introduces a bill, the legislative process begins. The process has a number of specific steps. If the bill makes it through all the steps in the chamber in which it was introduced (the "first house"), it goes to the other chamber (or "second house") and goes through the same steps there. Each of these steps is identified and explained online at http://www.leg.wa.gov/wsladm/help/readme_overview_process.html (Washington State Legislature).

Other useful resources from the state legislature can be accessed online at <http://www1.leg.wa.gov/Legislature/InsideTheLegislature/WorkingwithLeg/>. These include

- Glossary of Legislative Terms
- Guide to Effective Legislative Participation
- House and Senate Member Rosters
- How a Bill Becomes a Law
- How to Read a Bill
- How to Testify in Committee

Specific Roles Within the Legislative Process

Legislative Committees

Both the House and Senate use standing committees to study issues, hold hearings, and take action on bills. The subject of the bill or legislation determines which committee receives the bill.

- Information about Senate committees, including membership and agendas can be accessed online at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/senate/scs/default.htm>
- Information about House committee can be accessed online at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/house/opr/stcommPg.htm>

Office of Financial Management (OFM)

OFM is the chief executive agency for evaluating the budget, preparing fiscal notes, and providing fiscal policy analysis to the Governor. RCW 43.88A requires that OFM coordinate the development of fiscal impact statements (fiscal notes) on legislation or legislative proposals. OFM must also approve fiscal notes for form, accuracy, and completeness. The purpose of this process is to provide to the Legislature the estimated cost of legislation that is going through the legislative process. A web-based system allows the Legislature, state agencies, and OFM budget analysts to request, develop, review and approve fiscal notes electronically. The results of this process are published fiscal notes that can be accessed online (using search criteria) at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/fns/>

Office of the Code Reviser/Statute Law Committee

The Office of the Code Reviser is a legislative agency. The Statute Law Committee was created under by state law (Chapter 1.08 RCW). The primary responsibilities of the Code Reviser and Statute Law Committee are to periodically codify, index, and publish the Revised Code of Washington and to revise, correct, and harmonize the statutes by means of administrative or suggested legislative action as may be appropriate.

The Code Reviser's Office

- The Code Reviser's Office is the official bill drafting arm of the legislature and provides a central bill drafting service for legislators, legislators-elect, legislative committees, joint committees, the governor, state elected officials, and agencies.
 - All bills must be adapted to existing statutes. If a statute exists on the subject, new legislation must amend or repeal existing laws. If no statute exists, the new legislation must create a provision that fits into the existing statutes. The draft must also be made to conform to overriding provisions of the state and federal Constitutions, federal law, regulations of federal agencies, if any, and court cases that interpret them.

The Statute Law Committee

- Immediately following each session of the Legislature, the Statute Law Committee indexes and publishes the temporary edition of the session laws and subsequently publishes the permanent edition. The Committee also
 - Responds to citizens' requests for copies of recently enacted laws, and reviews all initiative proposals prior to their being filed with the Secretary of State
 - Administers the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to notice of hearings and the proposal and final adoption of rules
 - Acts as official repository for the rules of the various state agencies and the institutions of higher learning
 - Publishes the Washington Administrative Code, the Legislative Digest and History of Bills. The Committee also publishes on a twice-monthly basis, the Washington State Register, which contains proposed agency rules, adopted, rules, executive orders, agency public meeting notices, and Supreme Court rules.

Public Health Rule Making

The State Board of Health and the State Department of Health have statutory authority and responsibility to develop and adopt rules and regulations necessary for public health protection and to promote and improve the public health. SBOH delegates some of its rule making functions to DOH under a [delegation policy](#) adopted in November 2000. (State Board of Health, 2004) Other state agencies also develop rules that require implementation or enforcement by LHJs, including Ecology, the Department of Labor and Industries, and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, LHJs may set additional public health standards specific to the communities they serve.

Administrative Procedures Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 34.05 RCW) governs state agency rulemaking. The intent of the 1988 act was to achieve greater consistency with other states and the federal government in administrative procedure, and to provide greater public and legislative access to administrative decision-making. This act specifies procedures state agencies must follow for rule making.

State agencies adopt rules according to their statutory authority, and consistent with the Administrative Procedures Act. For most, this involves a series of meetings, public and stakeholder notification, public hearings and comment, and interaction with the Office of the Code Reviser.

- More information about the State Board of Health's rulemaking process and activities is available online at http://www.doh.wa.gov/SBOH/Rules/Rules_current.htm
- More information about DOH's rulemaking process and activities is available online at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/Rules/default.htm>. This site provides access to a flow chart of the rule-making process, rules administered by DOH, the rules hearing schedule, and an electronic means for public comment.

Key Roles and Relationships

Public health authority, governance, and implementation of public health responsibilities involve the interaction of multiple entities and individuals at state and local levels. The table below describes some of the roles and relationships involved in the regulatory and governance arena of public health. Public health officials should become familiar with these roles and develop constructive working relationships with these individuals and entities, where appropriate.

ENTITY	ROLE
Legislature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes general policy for local government programs, Delegates rule making to state agencies (e.g. State Board of Health, DOH, Ecology) Requires input on suitability of policy making decisions
Washington State Board of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes rules for most LHJ programs; has DOH and local Board of Health member Requires input on suitability of policy making decisions
County Administrator	Interfaces with Board of Commissioners
County Commissioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May serve on local Board of Health or other community boards Directs/ assists in policy and funding decisions for LHJ programs
County Prosecutor or Other Legal Counsel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves as legal advisor and attorney for all county elected and appointed officials. Prosecutes violators of state law and county code Represents the county whenever the county is a party to a legal action and acts as general legal advisor to all county officers. Reviews new/revised rules, counsels Board of Health and health department on legal issues, may defend staff in event of lawsuit. In a health district a private attorney often serves as Legal Counsel to the board and provides similar types of services for the district.
Local Board of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves as governing, financial and policy making group for LHJs Hires Director or Administrator of Public Health, Establishes local portion of budget
Local Municipal Government	Establishes city or local regulations and codes
Washington State Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves as legal counsel to state agencies, boards and commissions and colleges and universities, as well as to the Legislature and to the Governor; Issues legal opinions upon the request only of legislators, the heads of state agencies and county prosecuting attorneys. Advises county prosecuting attorneys on legal issues, and when requested, gives written opinions on constitutional or legal questions Assists county prosecuting attorneys in the investigation and, if needed, the prosecution of crimes
Washington State Association of Counties (WSAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents Washington's counties before the state legislature, the state executive branch, and regulatory agencies. Serves as a forum to build a statewide county legislative package. Monitors bills and keeps members up-to-date on legislative activities with the <i>Courthouse Journal</i>, budget summaries, Mandate Watch lists, Action Alerts and other communiqués. Promotes a joint legislative agenda with Washington Association of County Officials (WACO) and Association of Washington Cities (AWC) Serves as liaison to state and federal agencies, and is the coordination point for funding, rule making, program design and

ENTITY	ROLE
	implementation and other issues. WSAC also works closely with National Association of Counties (NACo) in presenting the county viewpoint to Congress and the White House.
WSALPHO Legislative Committee,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafts legislative priorities and positions for the Association ▪ Tracks legislative issues of importance to WSALPHO ▪ Coordinates with DOH and other state agencies.
WSALPHO Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WSALPHO Administrator plays a coordinating role in policy and legislative issues for WSALPHO and participates as a member of the legislative committee

Note:

- See general legislative policies for WSAC at http://d30060429.purehost.com/wsac/policy_genleg.htm
- See Legislation tracked by WSALPHO online at http://d30060429.purehost.com/wsalpho/policies_&_positions.htm

Public Health Standards and Local Boards of Health

The Standards for Public Health in Washington State and the “Administrative Capacities Supporting Public Health Standards” address the role of the local Board of Health in setting policy and determining priorities, making and enforcing rules and other activities necessary to carry out public health responsibilities. In addition, they highlight the importance of strategic and ongoing communication between the local Board of Health and the LHJ in supporting that role. The Standards measures related to governance and examples of exemplary practices identified through the statewide Standards Baseline Assessment can be accessed at the “Exemplary Practices for Public Health Standards website at: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/PHIP/Standards/BestPractices/KeyManagementPractices/KeyManagementPractices.htm>